Wine, Women, Wit and Wisdom.

THE CLERGYMEN TO THE RESCUE

Catholic Teraperance Movements in Brooklyn.

THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Meeting of Clergymen at Association Hall Yesterday-The National Temperance Society Hauled Over the Coals-The Clergy Against the Praying Band

System-Interesting Proceedings. The ministers of the various denominations in this city met yesterday at Association Hall. There was quite a large attendance, the majority of the clergymen being Methodists. In the absence of Mr. William E. Dodge, the Rev. Irenœus Prime was called upon to preside. The Rev. Dr. Foss opened the proceedings with prayer, during which he asked God to bless the present temperance agitation, that it might have a beneficial issue. Mr. Stearns, on being elected secretary, was called upon to tell what he knew about the work of the temperance advocates in this city thus far. He considered the movement a purely religious one, and that the ministers should at once take hold and give the cause a proper direction.

FEELING THE WAY FOR A SOCIETY'S INTERESTS. The Rev. Dr. STEELE was the first to put forward in a formal way a sort of plan for action, which he did in a series of resolutions. The preamble declared that the movement was a religious one, and the first resolution declared that the clergy rejoiced in the success that had thus far attended the prayers of the Christian women who had engaged in the work, and that they deserved the prayers and aid of all good Christians everywhere. The second resolution requested that the women in the churches should pray that the evil of intem-

The second resolution requested that the women in the churches should pray that the evil of intemperance should be checked as a social custom, so to speak. The other resolution simply called for the formation of church prayer meetings and the formation of a general woman's temperance union, made up from members of all the churches, and advocated the spread of tracts, &c., of the National Temperance Association.

BOUGH ON THE N. T. S.

The Rev. Dr. Crosby said he had come to the meeting in answer to the invitation sent to him. The movement against intemperance had his mind, however. Were they there to consult together as to what pian ought to be adopted, or were they there to endorse the National Temperance was to go about it in some practicable way. If a movement was started to have the crime of drunkenness severely punished by legislation and to prevent the arinking of liquor on the premises where sold it would succeed. The tipping shops could thus be shut up and drunkenness would cease. But not so if they went before the people demanding probibition, because by doing so they would have one half the community against them. They would revolt against it, and the movement based on prohibition would fail. He himself was in favor of any practicable way that would do good. If they were there to endorse the National Temperance Society, he would have to take up his hat and go. If, on the other hand, they were there to endorse the National Temperance Society, he would have to take up his hat and go. If, on the other hand, they were there to endorse the national Temperance society, he would have to take up his hat and go, if, on the other hand, they were there to endorse the national Temperance hovement in the West and the general sections of the ciergymen, after the committee expressed their views on the subject of the temperance movement in the West and the general sentiment, seemed to be against anything like an outdoor demonstration on the part of the women in this city, like those which had been adopted in Dayton a

Nearer, my God, to Thee. TEMPERANCE AND METHODISM.

The temperance barometer is evidently rising in this city, judging from the interest manifested in the subject by the Methodist preachers vesterday. and by the hearty addresses made, and the heartier "Amens" with which they were greeted by the brethren. The Mission Room was crowded, and several ladies were among the auditors. The Rev. I. H. Lent, of Dobbs Ferry, lea off in the debate. The topic was adopted for discussion a week ago on his motion, and, though a very timid man, he handled the matter ably yesterday. He likened the women's movement to John the Baptist going before to prepare the way of the Lord, so that a great outpouring of the spirit on the churches and congregations and towns ought to be expected. The ministers of the Gospelshould throw themselves into this movement and give it the most positive character. Christian aministers and people should not deal with a rum-selling grocer nor eat in a rum-selling restaurant. He rejoiced that Trinity corporation had recognized the force of this movement so lar as to declare they should let no more of their houses or places for rum-selling purposes. But they should not have rented their property at all for such purposes. And if Methodists would not rent their places to rumsellers we should help this movement and very greatly benefit the churches. But we can help it by voting. He would not be deterred by the cry against bringing temperance and religion into polities. Mr. Lent quoted Jefferson on this point, and thought we should carry temperance and religion into polities. We have now and have had all along too many drunken legislators in our State and national Legislatures. And we shall never have it better until we think more of principles than of men. It is folly to think we can regulate this traffic. We might as well try to regulate a mad dog. Nothing but the strong hand of the law can do this.

THE BOWERY TEMPERANCE MEET-

A well attended temperance meeting was held at Carmel chapel, in the Bowery, last night.

The meeting was opened with prayer, and Mrs Lawrence, who figured so prominently at Harry Hill's, on Sunday night, was introduced as the first speaker. Her remarks were, for the most part, confined to the subject of the meeting in Harry Hill's, which she considered as a great triumph. Vesterday she had heard many say that the whole thing was nothing more or less than a piece of empty snow, and that it could not and would not have any good or lasting effect. People making these assertions place great stress on the fact that nearly all those present at the meeting went and took a drink after the praying was over; but Mrs. Lawrence knew of many cases where this was only done for bravado, and many who had done it subsequently signed the pledge. Others, whom she could name, did not sign the pledge, but informed her that they would never drink in "Harry's" again.

Mr. Mollerr next addressed the meeting. His Mr. Mollett next addressed the meeting. His remarks were descriptive of experience of the most horrifying character. He graphically portrayed with teiling effect the doings of typographic tiplers whom he had met in Bellast. He claimed the honor of being well acquainted with the editor of the News Letter of that place, who, he declared, took a savage satisfaction, every time he got drunk, in writing philippics against temperance. Mr. Moliett drew an inference from this and applied it to certain New York editors and papers.

The meeting closed with prayer, and the crowd dispersed in good order.

THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

An interesting meeting was held last evening under the auspices of Christopher's Section, No. 2 Cadets of Temperance, on the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Mr. Twenty-initi street and Eighth avenue. And Ruius Andrews made the address of the evening and recommended the ladies present to use all the influence they possessed in adding the great reform, which has only just begun. The exercises were entirened with addresses, vocal music and

A LETTER FROM HARRY HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

It is not conducive to a man's equanimity nor to his fair standing with his fellow citizens to find himself reprehended or misunderstood in the columns of your great and widely circulated journal. I believe that you designed a far different meaning myself in your edition of to-day on "the temperance movement in New York," than what some

THE TEMPERANCE SIMOON, peopre may accept to 1s; for 1 am innocent of the slightest knowledge that any act of mine has deprived me of the right to be regarded as an estimable and law-abiding citizen.

My saloon may be "the resort of puglists and the fancy," but it never was, and, so long as I remain its landlord, it never shall, become the "resort of rowdies." My doors are always open to everybody, being in this respect on the same footing with theatres and other places of public amusement—to say nothing of churches—but my visitors conduct themselves in an orderly, quiet manner, or they have forthwith to quit the establishment. The entertainment nightly presented to my patrons is similar to many given in Broadway and like fashionable localities, with the addition, occasionally, of sparring, wrestling and other athietic exercises; while the entire proceedings are conducted with the utmost decorum. The Herald, I am sure, has long been cognizant of this fact. Whether puglism, wrestling and similar feats of skill and strength be disreputable or otherwise I will not at present argue. They form part of many highly patronized eniertainments in London, Paris and other European cities; and scholarly men have been accustomed to speak of them with admiration when taking place in the Isthmian games or the much be-lauded arenas of ancient Rome. Does the mere change of scene make these exercises disreputable which formerly were considered worthy of the socialed "Temperance Crusadered" and their male allies did not arise, as you suggest, from a feeling of self-interest, but from the desire that these people should have a fair chance of being heard. To insure this I myself presided over yesterday's meeting, and I shall continue to do so as long as they require the use of my theatre. It was currently reported about town during the preceding week that numerous clergymen in this city and Brooklyn had actually refused to open the doors of their churches to these reformers, and, learning the report to be well founded, I gladly placed my establishment at their disposal, although fully aware that by so doing I laid myself open to the charge of interested moutives, besides sacrificing no inconsiderable amount of receipts through the closing of my bar. I may be permitted to say, in conclusion, that although opposed to the full platform of the "temperance crusaders," I yet sympathize with them in their efforts to check the evils of intoxication. "Rumseller" I am, and therefore in the same category with the landlords of the Fifth Avenue, Windsor and other palatial hotels; but I believe that vinous and alcoholic stimulants are given to us for a wise and beneficent purpose, and that no wrong attach to my patrons is similar to many given in Broadway and like fashionable localities, with the addi-

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.

Ladies in Council in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church Yesterday Atternoon.

The temperance cause is progressing, slowly but surely in the City of Churches. The members of the fair sex who have enlisted in the crusade against rum and beer met yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in the schoolroom of the Hanson place Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. J. P. Eiwell presided. There were about 200 ladies present. An invitation was extended to the representatives of the different congregations present to remain after the meeting in order to form an executive committee to further the cause. One delegate from each church was then wanted in the committee, and the President hoped that the 'fittle leaven would leaven the whole lump.'' A lew verses from Exodus, referring to the plague of frogs in Egypt, was then read by an old lady. She said they had met to pray against this plague, which was upon every side. A prayer was then said lor strength, courage and direction in the work, in the course of which the spirit of the Holy Ghost was invoked upon the runsellers. The ladies said: "They are our brethren; we love them. Three thousand strong are they in our city, dealing out death at this moment. God helping us, we will go forth and labor with them." Letters were read from "crusaders" in the West telling of the progress made there. A lady stated that she was in possession of letters from a saloon keeper tendering the use of his store for prayer. meetings. She would not give his name, but asked that he would be remembered in the prayers of ladies. Harry this's conversion was cited as a remarkable example of the efficacy of the temperance movement. The ladies will meet again this afternoon at the same place. executive committee to further the cause. One

Catholic Mass Meeting in the Academy of Music This Evening-Bishop Lough-

lin to Preside. The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin will preside at the great mass meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of that diocese in the Academy of Music this evening. Rev. Dr. Freel and Rev. William Keeg and also Vicar General Turner will address the meeting.

SIXTEEN SOCIETIES diocese are to attend. Announcements were made at all the Catholic churches on Sunday inviting the congregations to turn out en masse inviting the congregations to turn out en masse and give an impetus to the total abstinence movement in the Church. The elergy and people are moving unanimously in the matter, and it is expected to be the largest temperance meeting yet heid by any denomination in Brooklyn.

PIUS IX. ENDORSES THE CAUSE.

In response to an address of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union sent from this country His Holiness Pope Plus IX. has written a letter, which has just been received, in which he emphatically approves the plan of the Union.

In this letter the Holy Father distinctly approves the total abstinence system as distinct from the temperance or moderate drinking customs. The Catholic teelotalers, with this endorsement, expect to make thousands of new converts.

TEMPERANCE ON LONG ISLAND

A large temperance meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church in Fulton street, Astoria, last night. It was not denominational, however, in its character, being a united effort to begin operations against King Alcohol. The Rev. B. F. Stead was elected President. After singing the familiar hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a familiar hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a few preminary remarks by the President, the Rev. Mr. W. C. Steele, of New York, was introduced. He gave a description of the Ohio movement as received by him from Mr. Dio Lewis, and warmly advocated the adoption of some practical method of procedure. He repudiated the Harry Hill move-ment, believing it to be impracticable, as that in the case of John Allen had proved. Before closing his address he asked all the ladies who were will-ing to timore on the enemyla works!" to hold inhis address he asked all the ladies who were whing to "move on the enemy's works" to hold up their right hand. About three fourths of those present complied. Having an appointment to meet Mr. Dio Lewis in New York, the reverend gentleman had to rettre early. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. N. Hubbell, of Hunter's Point, and he in turn by the Rev. Mr. P. Bartlett. Several other clauses were present.

turn by the Rev. Mr. P. Bartiett. Several other divines were present.

At Hunter's Point a preliminary meeting was held last night at Smithsonian Hail, the ultimate object being the organization of a Good Templars' lodge. The names of twenty-five persons were subscribed, when the meeting adjourned to meet again Friday night. In the meantime a hall will be secured for permanent use.

THE CAUSE IN THE WEST.

Gross and Brutal Attempts to Insult the Ladies in Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 9, 1874.

The second day of the women's assault on King Alcohol was more exciting than the first. The weather was propitious, so that great crowds surrounded the besiegers. Four detachments marched from the church in succession, taking up the line of march for the saloons which were visited on the first day. They were excluded from most of the places they visited, and received at the doors by the saloonists with cold courtesy. The saloonists were not rejoiced to see them, and were especially uneasy under the decision of Judge Smith, which declares
that violators of the law cannot come into court
for redress. The women law cannot come into court that violators of the law cannot come into court for redress. The women prayed and sung, surrounded by a large crowd, all day. At Hadlick's beer saloon, in the afternoon, over 1,000 curious men and noisy boys encompassed them and the street was blocked with vehicles. When the women ceased praying and began singing they were cheered and jeered, and multitudes pushed into the barroom for beer. So at other places while the band was praying at Hadlick's a mock prayer meeting was going on in a saloon nearly opposite, which was continued when the women went over to that place. Drivers of beer wagons pushed through the female detachment, shouldering kegs of beer, which was drunk up as fast as it could be delivered. Hadlick, Thobe, Clemons, Fisher and Becker Bros. seemed to be special objects of attention, and some rude scenes were reported at their places.

Billy Martin, under the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, invited a band into his billiard room, ejected the men, locked the door and politely informed the women that they might pray and sing as long as they liked. After they concluded he kindly invited them to come again.

Prayer and Fasting at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9, 1874. The ladies held an all-day meeting to-day for fasting and prayer, and seventy-five ladies, divided into four squads, visited twenty saloons, among them those on West State street, where they were so grievously insulted last week. No signers were obtained for the dealers' plades. The ladies also

visited the business colleges. At one college the principal signed the pledge and invited his pupils to do so, and many signatures to the citizens' pledge were obtained here. At another college the principal refused to sign himself, but most of his scholars signed the pledge. At the ladies' meeting Mrs. Descliera, President of the crusade, and one of the most active workers of the ladies league, said she was not in the least discouraged at the progress thus far made, for, while no dealers had yet surrendered, she was supported on her labors by the knowledge that the ladies are having a good influence on the community generally, and are spreading the Gospel among people whom churches have failed to reach, and if the Lord was willing the saloons should not close for two months or more she was willing to say amen' and keep at work on the streets until all the work is accomplished.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1874. The total number of men arrested one week from yesterday, when the rum shops were all running undisturbed, was fifty-three, while the number of those arrested yesterday, when, by proclamation of the Mayor, the trade was forbidden, was thirtythree, the difference being but very slight. There three, the difference being but very slight. There were fifteen warrants issued this morning for parties who had violated the Sunday law, one being arraigned for dispensing strong drink to a little girl. The "Sunday business," as it is called, despite the above statements was pretty generally observed, but a pica is made to close the barber, cigar, confectionery and all other shops which do a lively trade upon the Sabbath.

If the threats made by certain societies are carried out the Sunday laws in existence now in relation to trade and money making in all departments of industry or accommodation, will be read before the judge who decided upon the Liquor law, and the latter will be urged to rigidly enforce them.

STREET CLEANING INVESTIGATION

Another Laborious Session of the Assembly Committee-What the Paymaster Does with Certain Odd Cents-A Formidable Array of Police Captains Who Have but One Opinion-The Laborers of the Bureau Mostly "Played Out" Pensioners.

The street cleaning investigation was resumed vesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. McAfee in the chair. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews for the defence, and General Francis A. Barlow for the prosecution.

Charles N. Haswell, a city surveyor, testified that a certain quantity of asnes had been dumped upon the property of J. W. Duryee, brother of General Duryee, and that he had been accused of rendering a certificate that a less amount had been furnished General Barlow said he wanted to show that \$18,000 worth of filling had been furnished to Duryee, of which only \$6,250 had been collected.

Dr. Demiler, Health Officer at Hunter's Point, testified that about 150 men were engaged there in filling in Commissioner Charlick's property; the stuff consisted of garbage and ashes, with a stratum of cellar dirt on top; it was on witness' complaint that the cellar dirt was so used, as it was a good disinfectant; witness did not remember that Captain Thorne had offered to make him an inspector, but thought he would have done so if requested, as he (witness) devoted a great deal of his time to the disinfection. Bernard McQuade, a Stanton street junk dealer,

tried to shirk the questions of Mr. Barlow CONCERNING "A ONE-ARMED MAN" connected with the Bureau, from whom he had bought junk. After about ninety-nine different questions he was finally driven into a corner and admitted that he remembered such a one-armed man, and that this mysterious person had come four times to sell him junk. After numerous

man, and that this mysterious person had come four times to sell him junk. After numerous wrangles he also confessed that he had bought stuff from the dumpling boards of the city.

John B. Green, a clerk in the Pay Department of the Bureau, said that there were 250 miles of paved streets swept in 1873. The total number of miles swept was something over 11,000. The localities swept was something over 11,000. The localities swept was something over 11,000. The localities swept were marked by coloring them on a map. Odd cents in workmen's pay were generally not paid, and when a man was to receive 97 cents he only paid him 96 cents. He was asked by General Barlow whether the odd cents over the decimal numbers were not invariably deducted, and whether he generally did not pay men \$1 90 in stead of \$1 93, and \$1 95 instead of \$1 93, never paying over the five, or the decimal number. The witness rejuctantly admitted this to be true. The odd cents were used in making up mistakes in amounts which he put up. He had no reason to believe that a man named Pollock was paid, who did no work.

General Barlow offered in evidence the proceedings of the Board appointed under the act of 1872 to fix the amount required for street cleaning for the remainder of 1872, after the Bureau went into operation. General Barlow stated that the actual expense for 1873 was \$1,045,846.

Mr. Andrews offered as evidence the report of the Board of Health to the Mayor for the quarter ending becember 31, 1873, stating that the work of the Bureau during the previous summer

HAD EEEN PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY.

Captain Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, swore that he had lound the streets in a clean condition in 1873. The patrolmen reported to him the number of men they saw at work. The condition of Washington street was good with the exception of certain garbage which overflowed from the boxes. A great many people waited till the carts had passed by and then put out their garbage. Arrests had frequently been made, but it was impossible to ascertai

Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, also tes-

Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, also testified

TO THE MARVELLOUS CLEARLINESS
of the streets in his precinct. In answer to the questions of General Barlow he declared that human skill could not render the streets cleaner than they were on last Saturday.
Captain Byrne, of the Eighteenth precinct, had always found the streets in the wonderfuny clean condition which had been dilated upon by the other captains.

Mr. Andrews wanted to call all the other captains of the police force who were waiting to be examined, but the committee thought this would be only multiplying testimohy.

Mr. Andrews requested the chairman to direct a minute to be made of his offer to call all the other police captains.

police captains.

Mr. Breben desired to know if Mr. Andrews wanted to reflect upon the whole police depart-ment, and make it entirely responsible for the dirty condition of the streets.

ment, and make it entirely responsible for the dirty condition of the streets.

Mr. Andrews said the committee knew nothing at all about the condition of the streets, except what they had read in the newspapers, which certainly was not a fair criterion.

George Jacobi, formerly a foreman, thought there was as little accumulation of dirt during this winter as he had ever seen before. It would take 600 or 700 men a day to sweep the streets; but it would take take twice that number to sweep all the streets of the city every day. The Germans, Americans and others, except the Italians, thought it a disgrace to work on the streets; but the Italians, who took to this work,

Were by Far the best laborers.

General Barlow subjected the witness to a very lengthy and severe cross-examination, and Mr. Andrews finally remarked that the learned counsel ought not to intimidate the witness.

General Barlow—You don't feel intimidated, do you?

Mr. lecobi, Not in the least

you? Mr. Jacobi—Not in the least. General Barlow—You never felt more pleasantly

in your life?

Mr. Jacobi (emphatically)—Never. (Laughter.)
In the course of a tedious re-examination, lasting some three or four hours (most of which was a mere repetition of what has already been published), the witness stated that, as a general rule, the laborers, when they were not Italians, were generally an inferior class of workmen; since the investigation began he had called at police head-quarters on a firend of his who was in the Pay Department of the bureau, but assured General Barlow that he had not been offered a place in the bureau after the close of this investigation; after the middle of October and during November very little cleaning was done and during that period the streets could have been cleaner, the opinion of seme of the police captains to the contrary not withstanding. Most of the workmen, other than Italians were not litted for any better labor and "played out." He thought if cellar diggers got \$2 a day, the "played-out" men in the bureau were certainly overpaid. The last named class of men were only employed because they were forced on the bureau by politicians. For the greater part,

THEY WERE ONLY PRESIONERS,

who ought to get the same pay, however, as good men, if they were regularly employed. Some of the foremen were laboring under the same disease; even worse, in fact. (Laughter.) The entire organization, however, was not "played out." (Laughter.)

Isaac D. Coleman, a public contractor, testified in your life?
Mr. Jacobi (emphatically) -Never. (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)
Isaac D. Coleman, a public contractor, testified that he had had a great deal of experience in regard to the employment of cartmen and the loading and unloading of dirt. He thought the cost of unloading per cubic yard would be about eight

cents.

The Committee, at five o'clock, adjourned till Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

Unveiling of the South Oyster Bay Mystery.

The Murderer of Samuel J. Jones Discovered-Arrest Yesterday of His Half Brother-The Murderer Traced by an Anonymous Letter-A Story of a Detective's Skill.

Samuel J. Jones was murdered, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, on the 27th of June, 1873. Late in the forenoon of Saturday, the 28th of June, the body of Mr. Jones was discovered in the well on his premises, a few feet from the back door of his house, by Peter Maloney, under the following circumstances:—Peter had been engaged by Mr. Jones on the previous day to do some work on the place, and went to work early in the morning without seeing his employer. As the day wore on he thought strange that "the master," as he called him, did not make his appearance, but concluded that he might have been called away on business. Between nine and ten o'clock, becoming thirsty, and being nearer to Mr. Jones' well than to his own, he went there to obtain a drink of water. Upon approaching the well he noticed, as a peculiar and unusual circumstance, that both the bucket and a wooden weight which balanced it were drawn up and standing outside the curb; and, when looking down the well, he liscovered, when his eyes became a little accustomed to the gloom below, what he supposed to be the back of "the master's" head and his coat floating at the top of the water. Struck with horror, and with mind confused by the suddenness of his unexpected and terrible discovery, he immediately started across the fields and woods to the house of Thomas W. Jones, a half brother of the murdered man, to whom he communicated his fears "that the master was in the well." Thomas W. Jones started back with Peter, and was soon afterward followed by his wife and daughter, who had overheard Peter's announcement. ARRIVAL AT THE WELL.

Thomas appears to have made no effort to get his brother out of the well, or even to ascertain whether it were really he, but went to the depot and to Killan's Hotel, near the station, and gave an alarm. The news, of course, spread rapidly, and soon a considerable crowd was gathered at the well, including another half brother of the deceased, named Jackson J. S. Jones. It was a question among the parties whether it would be right to remove the body from the well before the arrival of a coroner, but Jackson Jones, who assumed authority in the matter, decided that it should be done. It was then some time before any one could be found adventurous enoughtto descend into the well and fasten a rope around the body, but at last a colored man named Jackson consented to do se. When the body was raised the knees and hip joints were found bent, as though in a sitting posture, and the hands were partially raised toward the head, as though to ward off blows. There was also a bruise upon one of the hands, and there were found, upon examination, to be six or seven distinct ents upon the head—one as though indicted by the stroke of a club and the others as though caused by some sharp-edged instrument or missile. The cause of the latter wounds was evident enough upon an examination of the well, in which were found six sharp-edged stones, weighing from six to twelve pounds each, besides a heavy wooden enopping block, all of which had, no doubt, been thrown down upon the desinceless head of the poor old man while he was struggling for life in the water below. The doctor who made the postmortem examination decided that two of the wounds had broken the skull and that either one of these was sufficient to have caused death. An examination of the house showed that it had been open, papers were scattered about, as though the search had been particularly among them, and a valuable gold watch was missing. But something was left behind which a professional thief never would have missed, in a small closet, the lock of which could easily have been forced, was a tin box, containing upwards of \$10,000 worth of United States bonds and other valuable securities. It was, therefore, a natural conclusion that robbery was not the leadconsented to do se. When the body was raised

have been forced, was a tin box, containing upwards of \$10,000 worth of United States bonds and other valuable securities. It was, therefore, a natural conclusion that robbery was not the leading incentive to the murder; but that rather it was committed from motives of revenge or from private or family considerations. Meantime, however, upon the second or third day of the inquest, a new character had appeared upon the scene in the person of a detective named Payne.

A PLAIN, FARMER-LOOKING MAN, residing at Baldwinsvile, on the line of the South Side Railroad, and about the last man in the world that one would take for a detective. He watched the course of events closely, and soon formed his theory, which he has since constantly persisted in. It was adverse to the Jones family; and this being suspected by them he received no encouragement from them in his investigations. On the last day but two of the inquest Jackson Jones exhibited an anonymous letter which he had received a few days previously, purporting to give information against certain "darkeys" named Jarvis, and one or two others. This letter is as follows:—

Mr. Jones:—

Dr. A Sup. A Word from a friend if you Will arrest a light of the succession of the last superior of the last of the la

Mr. JONES :-Mr. Jores:—
Dear Sin—A Word from a friend if you Will arrest a darkey the name is John Jarvis at Freeport you Will get Some in termation about the murder of your Brother arrest him and Questing him clostly be knows Somthing about it herd him tell how the company entered the house By Bildiny a tre By the house and hiding Behind the corner When Mr Jones com out they when in the same dore and he come Back Before they got throw and dave levy seen the first Blow Strock But did not him Seif you may depend that levy had a hand in to it any more information i can get i Will let you know yours truly information i can get i Will let you know yours truly mer FRIEND.

you may depend that levy had a hand into it any more information I can get I Will let you know yours truly Mr FRIEND.

It happens that

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER

was written on one hall of a letter sheet, and at the edge where the separation was made are a number of marks made with a red pencil, as though something had been crossed off on the opposite page, and some of the marks had extended beyond that page to the other.

After the lapse of what he considered a sufficient time Payne wrote a letter of inquiry to Thomas Jones regarding the movements of Peter Maioney on the morning of the discovery of the murder, framed in such a manner that the answer might reveal points of similarity between Thomas Jones' writing and that of the anonymous letter. After waiting ten days for an answer (which he did not expect) Payne wrote again as though supposing that his first letter had miscarried, repeating his inquiries and adding others. This also remained unanswered. Payne then changed his tactics. He got a neighbor to write a postal-card note to Thomas Jones, asking if he had certain kines of timber, the prices, &c. This ruse was successful. Promptly by return mail was received the followlowing note, also written on a postal card:—

Laekewoop Mills, Jan. 12, 1874.

Mr. Miller Baldwins:—

Thomas Jones, asking if he had certain kinds of timber, the prices, &c. This ruse was successful. Prompily by return mail was received the follow-lowing note, also written on a postal card:—

Larwood Mills, Jan. 12, 1874.

Mr. Miller Baldwins:—
You wish to know if have two and two and a half oak plank. I have all thickness from three-quariers to four inches; also tenge and shave plank, white and Black whainut, chemut plank for sheiving, raves boards for hows and all kinds of wagon timber, pickes rayling, shingling, lath, boat timber, &c. I am generelly home till twelve o'clock every day. Respectfully yours.

T. W. JONES, Seaford, Hempstead, L. I. My lowest cash price per foot is nive and a hair cents. This note was of course written in Thomas Jones' usual handwriting, but the points of similarity between this and the handwriting of the anonymous letter were so striking as to immediately attract attention. For instance, in the word "went" in the first and "walnut" in the second, the aspirate "h" is introduced between the "w" and the following yowel, making "whent" in one case and "whalnut" in the other. Then latter terminations, and in some cases entire words, are formed similarly, and the peculiarities of some of the capital letters are alike, although changes were made in those of the anonymous letter, as revealed under a strong glass.

At length, Justice Snedeker being relieved by the adjournment of the Court of Sessions on Friday, the necessary papers being prepared on Saturday, and all the other preliminaries arranged, the warrants of arrest and search were placed in the hands of Officers Abraham H. Remsen and Abraham Hamer, of Jamaica, who, accompanied by a reporter, started on their important mission by the early reight train on the South Side Railroad, which leaves Jamaica about six o'clock in the morning. At Baldwin's they were joined by Payne and a special officer, named John Vincent. Arrived at South Oyster Bay the party, to avoid observation as much as possible, struck across the fields and entered t

and subsequently, in a conversation with the re-porter and officer Remsen, said that he had an idea that somebody lying in wait had seen him leave his brother's house on the Friday evening

before the murder, and then had killed his brother, believing that the murder would be charged upon him. After the arrest the officers took their prisoner to the mill, where, after exhibiting the search warrant, they proceeded to search his person. This he strongly protested against, though pleading ignorance of the forms of the law. They found nothing of a suspicious character. The search was then extended, first to the mill, then to the house, and finally to an unoccupied farmhouse belonging to Jones, situated some quarter of a mile distant, but nothing was disclosed excepting a package of bank oills amounting to \$40, for the possession of which Jones did not account, and the finding of which appeared to cause him considerable perturbation. It was in the back part of a drawer in his sieeping room. Meantime, while the search was progressing word of the arrest had been sent by a neighbor to Mr. Meiancton Smith, Jones' brother-in-law, Mrs. Smith, Jones' sister-th-law, and Jackson Jones, who arrived in the order named, Mr. Smith was at first disposed to object to the proceedings of the officers, but finally acknowledged their authority. Mrs. Smith denounced the whole affair as an outrage and seemed to feel the position of her brother very keenly. Jackson Jones was talkative in a quiet way, and took occasion to again vindicate his theory about Petter Mailoney. A family consultation resulted in the determination to nurry on the examination as speedily as possible, and that competent counsels should be engaged on Thomas' behalf. The search having been concluded, the officers, with their prisoner, accompanied by Mr. Smith and Jackson Jones, proceeded to the South Oyster Bay depot, where they took the mail train at twenty-five minutes to four P. M. for Jamaica, arriving about halfpast four.

The officers immediately took their prisoner to the Town Hall, where, his friends having procured the services of Alexander Wagner as counsel, he was arraigned before Justice Snedeker. To the usual formula of questions Jones answe

A CELL

for the night. The apparent unconcern of manner with which he first met the officers in the morning had gradually left him. Several times during the day he had given way to tears, and when he was locked up he was quite overcome.

Thomas W. Jones, who is thus charged with the terrible crime of murdering his half-brother in cold blood and under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity, is a man about five feet nine inches in height, rather slim built, with sallow complexion, hight hair and eyes, and full beard, without mustache, tinged with gray. He wears a white patch upon his left cheek, which hides a running sore, caused, as he says, by some affection of the upper teeth. He is represented by neighbors to be a close and stingy man and hard with his family.

CHEAP DOWNTOWN DWELLINGS.

Utilizing Unprofitable Store Property in the Lower Wards-Plans For Converting it Into Commodious Residences for Clerks and Others-A Society to be Organized.

The provisional committee of influential citizens who for several weeks past have been considering the plan of utilizing the unprofitable store property in the lower wards of the city, by converting it into cheap and commodious residences for clerks, mechanics and the laboring classes, caused a pub lic meeting for the purpose of considering the subject to be held last evening in the hall of the Geographical Society, Cooper Institute. The attendance was not large, but much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Samson was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel Leavitt acted as Secretary. The latter gentleman, together with Mr. Carl Pfeiffer. had been appointed a sub-committee to examine property in the lower wards for the purpose of ascertaining, so far as practicable, the extent of its depreciation for business purposes, and for what price the stores could be obtained to convert into dwelling houses. Mr. Leavitt said that it was the dwelling houses. Mr. Leavitt said that it was the prevailing sentiment that the lower wards of the city must again become lodging places, and he instanced building after building now vacant that could be rented at low figures. If the organization successfully carried out their proposed plan, and remodelled that part of the city, it would be required that the emigrant depot at Castie Garden be removed and the Battery alone used as the breathing spot for the downtown population. In speaking with real estate agents it had been ascertained that in all the streets below Barclay entire buildings can now be rented for \$1.800 and \$2.000 that three or more blocks above bring \$5.000 and \$3.000.

Dr. Howard Crosby said the whole project was intended for the benefit of our fellow citizens, and was rather an appeal to the brotherly love and charity of New Yorkers. You can make a man more charitable when you make him feel at the same time that he will make money, and when we can do this with the owners of unoccupied towntown property we shall have all of them converted into fine dwelling-places. We want to go before the owners and say that this is not an experiment, but that we will guarantee them so much per centage on their investment. It has been thought that this will be a grand movement for the moral welfare of the community. Three or four stores as dwellings may be connected together, and in the centre a fine, large sitting room, for the heads of the family—a place made so comfortable and pleasant that it will excel the attractions of the saioon, and men may thus overcome the horrors of home. The committee think they have got hold of an important secret and the community ought to know it.

Mr. Charles Picifer presented figures to show that the project will pay. On stores in Stone, Bridge and similar streets, he argued that, on an outlay of \$8,000 there would be realized on the property designed for the dwellings of merchants' clerks and others of their class eleven per cent, prevailing sentiment that the lower wards of the

outlay of \$8,000 there would be realized on the property designed for the dwellings of merchants' clerks and others of their class eleven per cent, and on other piaces fitteen per cent. Mr. Pleiner presented plans of remodelling adapted to different stores.

Several other gentlemen commended the movement, when Dr. Crosby advised that as the feasibility and importance of the project had been demonstrated, he thought it proper that a plan of organization should at once be determined upon, whereupon Mr. James T. Hodgkins offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting warmly approves and endorses the plan of organizing a society for the purpose of seeking to render useful for dwelling houses the large number of unoccupied stores and similar buildings in the lower part of the city.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to present a plan of such an organization and report at an early day.

The committee, appointed by the nomination of those present consists of William E. Church Son

those present, consists of William E. Church, Samuel Leavitt, James T. Hodgkins, Abram C. Hewett, Howard Potter and Dr. Stephen Smith.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

AN ABORTION FATALITY.

A Married Woman the Victim-Arrest of the Abortionist. At a late hour yesterday afternoon a man entered

the Coroners' office and stated to the clerk that a woman named Mrs. Rose Phillips had died suddenly the night previous at No. 174 Thompson street, and he requested a burial permit. The clerk thought it somewhat strange that the man should report the case to him instead of to the police of the precinct in which he lived, and, therefore, informe cinct in which he lived, and, therefore, informed Coroner Woltman, who, with Dr. Shine, visited the house where the body lay, and were at once convinced that the woman had been the victim of an attempted abortion. A postmortem examination was made, and this disclosed, beyond a doubt, that the deceased had come to her death by foul play. Not only had an abortion been effected, but the unfortunate woman had evidently been most wantonly and outrageously maitreated.

Coroner Woltman at once summoned a jury and an investigation was commenced in the case. The

Coroner Woltman at once summoned a jury and an investigation was commenced in the case. The husband of the woman, Michael Philips, testified that he knew his wile was pregnant and had heard her say she would not have a child; on Sunday afternoon she was taken sick and requested him to go for a woman named Williams, who lived at No. 177 Thompson street, just across the way; when this woman came she gave his wife something to drink, and from conversation that he heard between her and his wife he was satisfied that she was endeavoring to produce an abortion. He went for Dr. Therain, who came and examined the suffering woman, and pronounced her to be in a very critical condition. He stayed with her until she died, at twelve o'clock. He was of opinion that her death was caused by metro-peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

A warrant was at once made out for the woman Williams, and she was arrested and locked up.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meeting of the Reformed Episcopal church was held vesterday at Steinway Hall for the purpose of organizing the church finally under the State laws. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Ewing, and was opened with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Cummins, who was present. A code of bylaws for the church was then submitted and adopted after being read separately and discussed. The bylaws provide for the annual election of mine trustees, who also form the vestry of the church and by whom the rector is elected, and for the appointment of a ladies' and gentlemen's committee within the church, whose province it shall be to draw strangers into the church if possible, each committees were appointed and the election of trustees proceeded with the following gentlemen being elected:—John A. Dake, John D. Smedley, Corde R. Alton, G. A. Sabine, M. D.; A. A. Davis, M. D.; D. A. Woodworth, R. L. Anderton, W. E. Lawton, H. W. Knight. On motion the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the name and corporate title of this John Ewing, and was opened with prayer by Right

Resolved. That the name and corporate title of church be the First Reformed Episcopal church of York.

AN OCEAN DISASTER.

The Steamship Pennsylvanvia in a Terrific Gale.

Captain Bradburn, Two Officers and Two Seamen Drowned.

WAVES SWEEPING THE DECKS.

A Gallant Survivor of the Atlantic Brings Her Into Port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1874. The steamship Pennsylvania, of the American Steamship Company, of this city, has sustained a frightful disaster, involving the loss of her captain, first and second officers, and two ordinary seamen. So peculiar are the ways and means of some steamship companies that before any communication of ocean disasters can be rendered to the community there must needs be a meeting of the directors of the line, and a so-called official report must be rendered by them alone. In order to show the gross discrepancies which appear in the official statements of the company and their passengers, your correspondent appends the language of both. Thus reads the log afforded me through the kindness of the agents :-

THE LOG.

STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Brady, from Liverpool February 21, with merchandise to Peter Wright & Sons. Cabin passenger, Mr. Charles Waiton, of London, and twelve in the steerage.

The Pennsylvania encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, with high cross seas; February 27, lat. 46 37 N., lon. 31 46 W., encountered a violent hurricane from southwest to northwest, barometer standing 27.90, with high confused sea running.

barometer standing 27.90, with high confused searunning.
February 27, midnight, shipped a tremendous sea, sweeping forward deck of everything movable, washing away forward house and a portion of the forward wheel, and carrying overboard Captain Bradburn, Mr. Sweetland, first officer; Mr. Ross, second officer, and two seamen, all of whom were lost. Captain C. L. Brady, an experienced officer in the North Atlantic trade, who has been in the employ of the Liverpool agency of the line for eleven years, was on board, and, by request of the remaining officers, took command of the shp. From the Banks took a southerly course, and experienced strong southwest winds, with thick and unsettled weather. Used the after steering apparatus.
February 28 (no latitude, &c.), spoke ship Charles A. Farwell, bound east; March & latitude 40 deg. 25 min. north, longitude 62 deg. 1 min. west, exchanged signals with ship Cornelius Grinnell, bound east. The Pennsylvania anchored of Brandywine Light at ten P. M. Sth inst. The hull, engines and spars of the sing are all sound.

Such is the statement of the company. A CABIN PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

Supplementary to this your correspondent would annex the words of Mr. C. H. Walton, of New York city, who was the only cabin passenger registered on board :-

On the 21st of February, 1874, the steamship Pennsylvania left Liverpool, and on the 27th of the same month encountered heavy gales; shipped a heavy sea aft, which stove in the forward part of the after house and filled the cabin with water to the depth of two or three leet. At twelve o'clock that same night, as the officers were relieving watch, we shipped a tremendous sea on our starboard side, which carried away our Captain, our first and second mates, two men who were on the bridge at the time, and a part of the wheelhouse, along with four hatches. At this time the gangway was full of water, and we had no knowledge of the loss of our officers. Captain C. L. Brady, who, as you remember, was the third officer on board the Atlantic at the time of her disaster, was here at this time. He was en route to America in order to assume an important position in the office of the company. You remember how galiantly Captain C. L. Brady behaved when the Atlantic was wrecked off Nova Scotia on April 1, 1873. He was third officer on the ship and saved the lives of dozens by scrambling into the mizzen rigging, making an outlook, and finally took a rope's end, swam to a rock, fastened it there and thus formed a cable by brave man was at the time assisting the carpenter in lashing down the after companion way. He sent a man on board to ask the Captain if the hatches below could not be transferred above. The man returned, saying he could not find Captain Brad-

BRADY DISCOVERS THE LOSS OF THE OFFICERS. Mr. Brady then went on deck alone and in a moment realized all-saw that the house had been carried away. He found no one on deck but the men at the wheel, who knew nothing of the loss of the officers. Then he went below, consuited with the chief engineer and purser; saw also the third mate. Charles Rivers, who was walk-

ing up and down, not knowing what to do. The third mate said he could find no men to go on deck.

The purser said, "Go on deck yourself and thus set your men an example." Instead of doing this he simply resumed his walk up and down.

Brady was then in a moment asked to take command and went above. He ordered the hatches to be brought up from the middle decks and put on the main deck. No seamen were present to execute the order, all having stowed themselves away. Mr. Peterson, chief steward, and Mr. Bremen, second steward, stepped forward to execute the order, and by their bravery, assisted by four men, the carpenter and quartermaster, succeeded in covering up the hatchways, and saved the ship from total wreck.

BRADY STOOD AT THE WHEEL

and ordered the rate of speed to be diminished. He kept his post until daylight, the third mate never once putting in an appearance. In the morning Mr. Brady had a second consultation and found the ship sufficiently provisioned, coaled and oiled to go on her voyage. We experienced pretty nice weather during the rest of the voyage, and when the third mate, Rivers, wanted to take charge we all laughed at him, and the brave,

heroic Brady brought us safely to port. Your correspondent has had an interview with Mr. Brady, and when he asked him whether the third mate, Rivers, showed the white feather, he simply shook his head and smiled.

Captain Bradburn leaves a wife in Liverpool and s widowed daughter in Baltimore. He has been a seafaring man for twenty-five years.

The first and second officers were named respectively Henry Sweetland and Mr. Ross. The names of the two seamen are at present unknown. FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Walton says the fault of the ship was in the fact that the decks are supplied with wooden houses instead of iron. Had all the officers been in their houses asleep, the quarters were so slight that the force of the sea would have carried them entirely away. The steamer forward is very badly disabled; four of her iron beams are broken squarely in twain and were entirely dislodged from their places, while the knees are greatly separated from their fastenings.

This was to have been the last voyage of Captain Bradburn to this port, it having been arranged to have him act as Port Warden at Liverbook